Numb. 197.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Monday, Auguſt 28. to September 7. 1732.

Impia ſub dulci melle venena latent. Ovid.
Naturam expellas furcâ licet, uſq; recurret. Hor.

THERE is ſcarce any one Thing ſo generally ſpoke againſt, and at the ſame time ſo univerſally practis'd, as *Cenſure* or *Backbiting*. All Divines have condemn'd it, all Religions have forbid it, all Writers of Morality have endeavour'd to diſcountenance it, and all Men hate it at all Times, except only when they have Occaſion to make uſe of it. For my part, after having frankly declar'd it as my Opinion, that the general Condemnation it meets with, proceeds only from a Conſciouſneſs in moſt People that they have highly incurr'd and deſerv'd it, I ſhall in a very fearleſs impudent Manner take upon me to oppoſe the univerſal Vogue of Mankind in all Ages, and ſay as much in Behalf and Vindication of this decry'd Virtue, as the uſual Vacancy in your Paper will admit.

I have call'd it a Virtue, and ſhall take the ſame Method to prove it ſuch, as we commonly uſe to demonſtrate any other Action or Habit to be a Virtue, that is, by ſhewing its Uſefulneſs, and the great Good it does to Society. What can be ſaid to the contrary, has already been ſaid by every body; and indeed it is ſo little to the purpoſe, that any body might eaſily ſay it: But the Path I mean to tread, has hitherto been trod by no body; if therefore I ſhould meet with the Difficulties uſual in tracing new Roads, and be in ſome Places a little at loſs, the Candour of the Reader will the more readily excuſe me.

The firſt Advantage I ſhall mention, ariſing from the free Practice of *Cenſure* or *Backbiting*, is, that it is frequently the Means of preventing powerful, politick, ill-deſigning Men, from growing too popular for the Safety of a State. Such Men are always ſetting their beſt Actions to view, in order to obtain Confidence and Truſt, and eſtabliſh a Party: They endeavour to ſhine with falſe or borrow'd Merit, and carefully conceal their real Demerit: (that they fear to be evil ſpoken of is evident from their ſtriving to cover every Ill with a ſpecious Pretence;) But all-examining CENSURE, with her hundred Eyes and her thouſand Tongues, ſoon diſcovers and as ſpeedily divulges in all Quarters, every the leaſt Crime or Foible that is a part of their true Character. This clips the Wings of their Ambition, weakens their Cauſe and Party, and reduces them to the neceſſity of dropping their pernicious Deſigns, ſpringing from a violent Thirſt of Honour and Power; or, if that Thirſt is unquenchable, they are oblig'd to enter into a Courſe of true Virtue, without which real Grandeur is not to be attained.

Again, the common Practice of *Cenſure* is a mighty Reſtraint upon the Actions of every private Man; it greatly aſſiſts our otherwiſe weak Reſolutions of living virtuouſly. *What will the World ſay of me, if I act thus?* is often a Reflection ſtrong enough to enable us to reſiſt the moſt powerful Temptation to Vice or Folly. This preſerves the Integrity of the Wavering, the Honeſty of the Covetous, the Sanctity of ſome of the Religious, and the Chaſtity of all Virgins. And, indeed, when People once become regardleſs of *Cenſure*, they are arrived to a Pitch of Impudence little inferior to the Contempt of all Laws humane and divine.

The common Practice of *Cenſure* is alſo exceedingly ſerviceable, in helping a Man to *the Knowledge of himſelf*; a piece of Knowledge highly neceſſary for all, but acquired by very few, becauſe very few ſufficiently regard and value the Cenſure paſt by others on their Actions. There is hardly ſuch a Thing as a Friend, ſincere or raſh enough to acquaint us freely with our Faults; nor will any but an Enemy tell us of what we have done amiſs, *to our Faces*; and Enemies meet with little Credit in ſuch Caſes, for we believe they ſpeak from Malice and Ill-will: Thus we might always live in the blindeſt Ignorance of our own Folly, and, while every body reproach'd us in their Hearts, might think our Conduct irreproachable: But Thanks be to Providence, (that

(that has given every Man a natural Inclination to backbite his Neighbour) we now hear of many Things ſaid *of* us, that we ſhall never hear ſaid *to* us; (for out of Goodwill to us, or Illwill to thoſe that have ſpoken ill of us, every one is willing enough to tell us how we are cenſur'd by others,) and we have the Advantage of mending our Manners accordingly.

Another vaſt Benefit ariſing from the common Practice of *Backbiting*, is, that it helps exceedingly to a thorough *Knowledge of Mankind*, a Science the moſt uſeful of all Sciences. Could we come to know no Man of whom we had not a particular Experience, our Sphere of Knowledge of this Sort would certainly be narrow and confined, and yet at the ſame Time muſt probably have coſt us very dear. For the crafty tricking Villain would have a vaſt Advantage over the honeſt undeſigning Part of Men, when he might cheat and abuſe almoſt every one he dealt with, if none would take the Liberty to characterize him among their Acquaintance behind his Back.

Without ſaying any more in its Behalf, I am able challenge all the Orators or Writers in the World, to ſhow (with ſolid Reaſon) that the few trifling Inconveniencies attending it, bear any Proportion to theſe vaſt Benefits! And I will venture to aſſert to their Noſes, that nothing would be more abſurd or pernicious than a Law againſt Backbiting, if ſuch a Law could poſſibly take Effect; ſince it would undoubtedly be the greateſt Encouragement to Vice that ever Vice met with, and do more towards the encreaſing it, than would the Aboliſhing of all other Laws whatſoever.

I might likewiſe have mentioned the Uſefulneſs of *Cenſure* in Society, as it is a certain and an equal Puniſhment for ſuch Follies and Vices as the common Laws either do not ſufficiently puniſh, or have provided no Puniſhment for. I might have obſerved, that were it not for this, we ſhould find the Number of ſome Sorts of Criminals increaſed to a Degree ſufficient not only to infeſt, but even to overthrow all good and civil Converſation: But it is endleſs to enumerate every particular Advantage ariſing from this glorious Virtue! A Virtue, which whoever exerts, muſt have the largeſt Share of Publick Spirit and Self-denial, the higheſt Benevolence and Regard to the Good of others; ſince in This he entirely ſacrifices his own Intereſt, making not only the Perſons he accuſes, but all that hear him, his Enemies; for all that deſerve Cenſure (which are by far the greateſt Number) hate the Cenſorious;

That dangerous Weapon, Wit,
Frightens a Million when a few you hit:
Whip but a Cur as you ride thro' a Town,
And ſtrait his Fellow Curs the Quarrel own:
Each Knave or Fool that's conſcious of a Crime,
Tho' he ſcapes now, looks for't another time.

A Virtue! decry'd by all that fear it, but a ſtrong Preſumption of the Innocence of them that practiſe it; for they cannot be encouraged to offend, from the leaſt Proſpect of Favour or Impunity; their Faults or Failings will certainly meet with no Quarter from others. And whoever practiſes the Contrary, always endeavouring to excuſe and palliate the Crimes of others, may rationally be ſuſpected to have ſome ſecret darling Vice, which he hopes will be excuſed him in return. A Virtue! which however ill Peple may load it with the oppprobrious Names of *Calumny*, *Scandal*, and *Detraction*, and I know not what; will ſtill remain a Virtue, a bright, ſhining, ſolid Virtue, of more real Uſe to Mankind than all the other Virtues put together; and indeed, is the Mother or the Protectreſs of them all, as well as the Enemy, the Deſtructreſs of all kinds of Vice. A Virtue, innately, neceſſarily, and eſſentially ſo; for ------ But, dear Reader, large Folio Volumes cloſely written, would ſcarce be ſufficient to contain all the Praiſes due to it. I ſhall offer you at preſent only one more convincing Argument in its Behalf, *viz.* that you would not have had the Satisfaction of ſeeing this Diſcourſe ſo agreeably ſhort as I ſhall make it, were it not for the juſt Fear I have of incurring your *Cenſure*, ſhould I continue to be troubleſome by extending it to a greater Length.

Extract from the Political State *for* April 1732.

Advices from Holland.

IT is the Cuſtom at the Hague for every Foreign Miniſter that makes a publick Entry there, when he departs, to take his Leave of the States-General in a ſet Speech, ſpoke in their Aſſembly: But when they have made no publick Entry, they take Leave by a Memorial preſented to their High-Mightineſſes; and this laſt being the Caſe of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Cheſterfield*, when his Excellency was ordered to return Home, he preſented a Memorial to the States General, by way of taking Leave of their High-Migtineſſes, to the following Effect, *viz.*

High and mighty Lords,

THE King my Maſter, who recalls me, to exerciſe the Functions of my Office near his Perſon, has charged me to repeat to you, upon this Occaſion, the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of his inviolable Friendſhip for this illuſtrious Republick.

With theſe I began my Commiſſion to your High Mightineſſes: It is a Pleaſure to me, to end it with the ſame; and I rejoice, that for a pretty long Time that it has laſted, every thing has viſibly concurred to verify the Sentiments of a Monarch, who is uncaple of expreſſing any but ſuch as are real.

The King has a lively Senſe of the Advantages which the Two Nations reap from the Alliance which ſo cloſely unites them: Always intent upon the Proſperity of his Subjects, and on that of his Allies, he is reſolved to maintain, and (if it were

were possible) to bind yet closer the Bands of an Union, which the common Welfare of the People, the Balance of Europe, *and the Interest of the Protestant Religion, have formed, and which a happy Prescription seems to have rendered inviolable for the future. This is the constant Maxim, which was never deviated from, except when the true Interests of one of the Two Nations were either not understood, or sacrificed.*

The Terms I make use of, to represent to your High Mightinesses the Dispositions of the King my Master, are the very same I shall use in giving him an Idea of yours. The Re-establishment of the Tranquility of Europe, *is a fresh and manifest Proof of the good Effects which this mutual Confidence has produced. Providence, which had united our Interests, seems also to have united our Councils: Harmony, (the Object of our most ardent Wishes) is, as it were, maintained of it self; it has prevented my Endeavours, and left me nothing (if I may be allowed the Expression) but the pleasing Regret of not having contributed to it, and of being only a bare Spectator of it.*

Had not Men, in the Circumstances I now find myself, been abundantly liberal of all the Terms adapted to express the Emotions of the Heart, whilst they oftentimes did no more, than acquit themselves of a meer ceremonial Duty; I should make use of the strongest Expressions High and Mighty Lords, *without any Fear of saying too much, to declare to you the grateful Sentiments, with which the Reception you have given me, and the Confidence you have reposed in me, during the Course of my Commission, inspire me.*

My Wishes shall supply the Place of Discourse. The great Director of all Things grant, that your High-Mightinesses may long enjoy your Share of the Prosperity which the Wisdom of your Councils procures to your native Country! May he vouchsafe to stop the Course of humane Indispositions, and to extend the Limits of their *Lives, whose Experience, Abilities, and Labours, contribute to the Safety and Glory of this Republick! And may it please him to signalize every Moment of its Duration, with some good Success answerable to those Virtues, and to that heroick Bravery, which laid the Foundations of it, and which have preserved it in so great Lustre to this Day.* Signed,

Feb. 25. 1732. CHESTERFIELD.

Lisbon, May 8. Letters from Santa Cruz in Barbary of the 19th of February, advise, that the Civil Wars in that Kingdom are still continued with great Obstinacy; the Natives of the Country having an implacable Hatred against the Blacks, and massacre all of them they can; the Army of King Muley Abdalla gave them Battle twice, at a League Distance from Morocco, with equal Loss; but when the two Armies met in the Country of Telada, where they fought a general Battle which lasted for two Hours, the Kings Army remain'd Masters of the Field, and took most of the Enemies Baggage, and a great Number of Cattle. In the mean time Trade and Husbandry being interrupted or discourag'd, the general Misery is inexpressible.

To the Honourable THOMAS PENN, *Esq; one of the* PROPRIETORS *of the Province of* Pennsylvania, *&c.*

The humble ADDRESS *of the Minister, Church-Wardens, and Vestry of* Christ-Church *in* Philadelphia.

May it please your Honour,

WE most humbly beg Leave for our selves, and in the Name of our whole Congregation, to congratulate You, upon your safe and long wish'd for Arrival into your Province.

We are firmly perswaded, Sir, that with respect to our Religious as well as Civil Liberties, we shall still be happy under, and share equally in your Protection with those of other Religious Persuasions; between whom and us there subsists (with Pleasure we observe it) not only mutual Forbearance, but real Friendship.

We are not without good Hopes, that Virtue and Piety will revive at your Presence, and flourish among Christians of all Denominations, through your Influence and Encouragement. A pleasing Prospect this! which cannot fail to be highly agreeable to every good Subject and true Patriot; seeing it is undeniably manifest, that the Fear of God, and a deep Sense of the Duty we owe to Heaven, is the only sure and lasting Foundation of our Loyalty and Obedience to the Supreme or subordinate Powers on Earth; as well as the best Expedient for the Preservation of impartial Justice, Equity and Uprightness, of Peace, Unity and good Order in human Societies.

Sir, We sincerely pray for your Health and Happiness; and promise to contribute our best Endeavours towards promoting, as far as in us lies, your Ease, Safety and Success, during your Residence here; which we ardently wish may be long, very long and prosperous; and that you may always have the Satisfaction to see Piety, Peace and Plenty flourishing and increasing, both in City and Country.

The Proprietor's ANSWER.

I Return you my hearty Thanks for this kind Address; You may assure yourselves, I shall always chearfully join in so good a Work, as that of promoting Piety and Virtue; and I am pleased to find, that notwithstanding all Differences of Opinion in Religious Points, there subsists so good a Harmony in our Civil Affairs, which must ever be the Effect of Principles truly Christian.

Custom-House, New-York, August 28. *Entred Inwards.*

Schermerhorn from Boston, Blundel from Lewes, Jennings from Bermuda, Davis from Coracoa, Lush from St. Domingo.

Outward

Outward Entries, Fitch for Virginia, Hudſon for Briſtol, Blundel for Lewes, Schermerhorn for Boſton.

Cleeared for Departure, Judkin to St. Thomas, Bedford to Barbadoes, Givan to Lew[illegible] Fitch to Virginia.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 5.

Some of the Chiefs of the *Five* (now *Six*) *Nations*, as Ambaſſadors from their Great Council, having been in Town ſince a few Days after our Honourable Proprietor's Arrival, a Treaty was entred into with them, in order to renew the ancient Chain of Friendſhip between them and us; and on Thurſday laſt, at the Great Meeting-Houſe, large Preſents were made them on Behalf of our Government, conſiſting of Blankets, Strouds, Kettles, Guns, Powder, Shot, &c. and in particular, the Proprietor preſented ſix Guns, curiouſly wrought, and the Stocks japan'd with Gold, the fineſt that have ever been ſeen here, to be delivered as a Mark of his Affection, one to the King of each Nation. The oldeſt Man ſtood up and made a Speech of Thanks, in behalf of the reſt, and they all expreſs'd their Approbation of each Article of the wholeſome Advice that was given them, to live in Peace and Unity with their Neighbour Nations, &c. On Saturday they had their laſt Audience, and took Leave in order to return home. At preſent they are in Peace with the French, but it ſeems have ſent to forbid their going on with their new Settlement at the Crown Point, and advis'd them to remove thence, leaſt their Proceedings occaſion a Rupture.

¶ *There being a ſtrong Rumour in Town of a War between* England *and* Spain, *we defer'd the Publication of this Paper a few days, in Expectation of farther Advices, and have received the following*, viz.

London, June 20. LaſtThurſday at the Board of Admiralty 24 Lieutenants appointed to fill up the 12 Guard Ships from 60 to 90 Guns each, were ſworn and had their Commiſſions delivered to them. We hear 14 more Men of War will be added, to make up the Number 26 Sail. A great Number of Seamen were preſſed yeſterday at the Nore and other Places below, there is a hot Preſs alſo at the Downs and Portſmouth, and a great many have entred Volunteers. A conſiderable Sum of Money is ordered out of the Treaſury for repairing ſeveral Forts and Caſtles on the Coaſts of Kent and Suſſex. 'Tis obſerv'd that ſuch of our Merchant Ships as are bound for the Straits, go well arm'd; one of 150 Tuns carries with her 18 Gnns. The Ordnance, Victualling and Navy Offices, are not leſs buſy in ſhipping off Naval Stores, Ammunition, and Proviſions for the Guard-Ships, and other Men of War put in Commiſſion. Sir Chaloner Ogle, who is appointed Commodore of the Squadron in the Weſt-Indies, to relieve Commodore Leſtock, will not wait for his Majeſty's Ship Gibraltar, but is ordered to take his Paſſage in a Merchant Ship to Jamaica, and to proceed directly, having 300 l. allow'd him for the Charges of his Voyage, which he received on Saturday laſt. They write from Amſterdam, that their Advices from Seville make no doubt but the Spaniſh Fleet was put to Sea. And 'twas reported here yeſterday that it was ſeen ſailing toward the Coaſt of Algiers.

London, June 22. Yeſterday the Board of Admiralty received an Account that 1700 Men had been impreſſed ſince Monday laſt. They are beating up for Volunteers in the Suburbs of this City; and great Diligence is uſed in fitting out a ſtrong Squadron of Men of War; but for what Service is not yet publickly known. We hear Sir Cha. Wager will hoiſt his Flag on board the Namur. Sir William Keith is choſen Knight of the Shire for Aberdeen, in the [illegible]oom of Sir Archibald Grant, who was expell'd the Houſe.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred inwards.

Sloop John & Elizabeth, J. A. Denormandie, from St Kits.
Sloop Deborah, William Higg, from Bermuda.
Brigt. Richard & Elizabeth, Chr. Clymer, from Cape May.
Sloop John, Abraham Hays, from North Carolina.
Brigt. Dove, William Hill, from Antigua.
Sloop Happy, William Halſon, from Boſton.

Entred Outwards.

Snow Brunſwick, James Chalmers, for Glaſgow.
Sloop Benjamin, Joſeph Henſon, for Barbadoes.
Sloop Mary & Elizabeth, Seth Harvey, for Bermuda.
Ship Penn Galley, John Wilcock, for Dublin and Cork.

Cleared.

Brigt. Orange, Charles Edgar, to Barbadoes.
Sloop Speedwell, Andrew Norwood, to Jamaica.
Brigt. Thiſtle, Thomas Glentworth, to ditto.
Sloop Nymphet, Daniel Jennings, to South Carolina.
Scoon. Hannah & Elizabeth, Alex. Hope, to ditto.
Snow Brunſwick, James Chalmer, to Glaſgow.

We hear that Governour *Rogers* of Providence, died the latter end of *July* laſt.

For LONDON, *the Ship* Conſtantine,

EDWARD WRIGHT, Maſter; will punctually ſail the middle of *October*: For Freight or Paſſage agree with the Maſter, or Mr. *Thomas Lawrence*.

N. B. *Very good Accomodations for Paſſengers.*

RUN *away* Aug. 28. *from* Daniel Walker, *of Cheſter County, an Iriſh Servant Man named* Dennis Neal, *aged about* 19, *he is tall and well ſet, fair Complexion, ſhort light brown Hair ſomewhat curled, broad Face with a flatiſh Noſe, the third Finger of his left Hand is mortified near the ſore Joint, a Scar on the bottom of the ſame Finger and in the Palm of his Hand. Had on a light colour'd Kerſey Waſtecoat and Breeches trimm'd with black, a halfworn Felt Hat, homeſpun Shirt, black and blue yarn Stockings, and round toed Shoes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have* Forty Shillings *Reward and reaſonable Charges paid by*

Daniel Walker.

RUN *away* Aug. 30. *from* Philip Yarnal, *in* Edgmont, *Cheſter County, an Iriſh Servant Lad named* Joſeph Richardſon, *about* 18 *Years of Age, of ſhort Stature, well ſet, ſhort brown Hair ſomewhat curled. Had on a black & white cloth Coat, a new Felt Hat, homeſpun Shirt, coarſe linen Drawers, brown woollen Stockins, and a good pair of ſtrong ſhoes. Whoever ſecures him ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have* Thirty Shillings *Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by me*

Philip Yarnal, *jun.*

WHEREAS W. Henderſon, *Practitioner in Phyſick & Chirurgery, purpoſeth (with God's Permiſſion) to embark towards* Europe *in a ſhort Time; he therefore deſires that ſuch as are indebted to him, would, without Loſs of Time, make him Payment, at his Lodgings over againſt* Henry Badcock's *in Second-Street; which if they do, they will avoid Charge and farther Trouble. N. B. This is the Perſon who cures* Cancers, Wens, *and* Evils, *without drawing Blood; he does it by Unction*, &c.

ALL *Sorts of* Window-Glaſs *juſt imported from* England, *and ſold reaſonably, with Encouragement for ready Money, by* Nath. Jenkins, *at the Boot in Front-ſtreet near the Coffee-Houſe. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid* Jenkins, *are deſired forthwith to make Payment.*

To be Sold,

A *Very good new Plantation, containing about* 630 *Acres of excellent good Corn Land, whereof about* 200 *is cleared and under very good Fences; the Whole being divided into two commodious Settlements, with good new Dwelling-Houſes, Barns, Stables, and young thriving Orchards on each of the ſaid Settlements, with about* 20 *Acres of clear'd Meadow fit for the Scythe, and under very good Fence; about* 80 *Acres is to be ſowed with Winter Corn, the whole Plantation being very commodiouſly ſituated in the Forks of* Neſhaminey, *joining to Dr.* Rodman's *Land in the County of Bucks, diſtant from the City of* Philadelphia, *about* 18 *Miles. Enquire of Benjamin Walton and Joſeph Walton.*

JUST *arrived from St.* Chriſtopher's, *a Parcel of Fine* Negro *Boys and Girls, to be ſold by* Allen *and* Turner.

Philadelphia, Printed by *B. Franklin.*